



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

something must be done to make our schools more effective than they are. In a recent report of the Consultative Committee, the Board of Education is advised that the schools have failed, in the past, to develop both the moral and mental qualities which are desirable, and that we must now strive to make the teaching far more practical, manual training being openly and strongly advocated. We read, moreover, "It would seem clear to the committee that the thing needed is not only knowledge, but a right attitude of mind, a mind confident in its own power to observe and think, and in the habit of observing and thinking—a mind in which interest makes for intelligence and intelligence for interest." "The course," it is stated, "should consist of three threads or strands, roughly to be termed humanistic, scientific and manual, and, in the case of girls, domestic; all higher elementary schools should give this threefold instruction." Though these views have been urged by many educational reformers for thirty years or more, the doctrine they involve is really quite revolutionary coming from such a quarter, especially as it is directed to the Board of Education, which treats manual training as a special subject for the select few.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE new building for the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania will be dedicated on October 19.

THE Princeton correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes: "The handsome new faculty room in Nassau Hall is now completed, and the university faculty holds its meetings there. The room is finished in old English quartered oak panelling, and the faculty, when in session, are seated on long benches on each side of the room, facing each other, after the manner of the seating of the English House of Commons. The room has been refitted from a fund left by the late Augustus Van Wickle, a descendant of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who gave the original Princeton campus, on which Nassau Hall is situated. This hall is eventually to become the administrative building of the university, the offices of administration to

be grouped about the main faculty room. It was in the room now used by the faculty that Congress met for five months in 1783, Nassau Hall being at that time the capitol of the new republic. In the historic room a special audience was given to Washington; there also the minister of the Netherlands, General Lafayette and nearly all the prominent public men of America were received."

DR. JAMES BARNES, instructor in physics at the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed associate in physics at Bryn Mawr College.

THE following promotions and appointments have been made in the chemical department of the College of the City of New York: Assistant Professor H. R. Moody, Ph.D., to be associate professor in charge of analytical chemistry; Instructor L. H. Friedburg, Ph.D., to be assistant professor in charge of organic chemistry; Mr. Reston Stevenson, M.S. (North Carolina), formerly assistant in Cornell University, to be tutor in analytical chemistry; Mr. W. A. Whitaker, Jr., M.S. (Columbia), to be tutor in general chemistry; and Mr. Lorenz Sporer, B.S. (Hobart), to be assistant tutor in the same subject.

AT Boston University Assistant Professor Arthur W. Weyssse and Lyman C. Newell have been made professors of biology and of chemistry, respectively.

PROFESSOR GEORGE V. N. DEARBORN, of Tufts College, has been appointed lecturer and instructor in the relations of body and mind in the Sargent School of Physical Education, Cambridge.

DR. G. HAUSER, professor of pathology at Erlangen, has declined a call to Würzburg, in succession to Dr. von Rindfleisch.

AT University College, London, the following appointments have been made: Mr. A. Wolf, D.Litt., assistant professor of philosophy; Mr. V. H. Blackman, M.A., lecturer in plant cytology in the department of botany; Mr. N. G. Dunbar, demonstrator in the department of applied mathematics; Messrs. E. Foxell, W. H. Gibson and H. E. Watson, assistant demonstrators in the department of chemistry.